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EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/834,701	Applicant(s) REN ET AL.	
	Examiner Cam Y T. Truong	Art Unit 2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 17 and 19-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 17 and 19-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Applicant has amended claims 25 and 28 in the amendment filed 12/7/2005.

Claims 1-12, 17, 19-28 are pending in this Office Action.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 24-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

First, applicant argued that the combination of Dean and Weinreich is improper to support an obviousness rejection, motivation".

In response: Dean teaches transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is populated in the account manager 38 of the Internet Service Provider for creating individual user accounts and without express registration action in the Internet Service Provider by users of account registry 30 (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39).

Importantly, Weinreich teaches that database server updates database 70. The database 70 is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 50-60); sending a password to a user for updating user's personal profile (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 13, lines 19-21); allowing a user to update or remove his personal profile listing from pages records in database 70. To update his/her personal profile, he/she has to enter a password to logon the system for accessing his/her profile. The above information

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shows that the system automatically updates the user profile the database 70 of the server by using the username and password as the access account. In light of specification, a web database is a database existing on a computer accessible across the Internet (page 4, lines 17-18). Thus, the database 70, which exists on server accessible across the Internet, is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 20-30; col. 9, lines 4-10, col. 9, lines 37-45).

Clearly, the applied references, Dean and Weinreich are all concerned to creating user profiles. Thus, these references are analogous and within the same aspects of endeavor and are combinable.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a password to a user and using password to logon the system for updating user profile in database 70 to Dean's system in order to notify users to access their new accounts and further allow users directly update their accounts in a web database anytime via Internet quickly without take many hours to change their accounts.

Second, applicant argued that none of the prior arts teaches the claimed invention.

In response: Dean teaches the claimed limitations:

"a method of automatically populating, maintaining and updating a web-based database" as automatically extract account information and transmit account information to an account manager of the Internet Service Provider (ISP) for automatically creating user accounts. The above information shows that transmitted account information is

stored and populated in account manager of the ISP. The account manager of the ISP is not maintained and updated. The account manager of the ISP is a storage and not a web-based database (col. 3, lines 20-35);

“transferring multiple records of individuals from an existing database to the web-based database automatically and without express registration action in the web-based database by the individual customer” as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create individual user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is transferred from each user account 32 of account registry 30 to the account manager in Internet Service Provider automatically and without express registration action in the Internet Service Provider by users of account registry 30. The account registry 30 is represented as an existing database. User names are presented as multiple records. Users are represented as individuals (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“populating a web-based database with the multiple records of the individual customers from the existing database without express registration action in the web-based database” as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is populated in the account manager

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38 of the Internet Service Provider for creating individual user accounts and without express registration action in the Internet Service Provider by users of account registry 30 (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“creating a unique access accounts for the multiple individual customers without express registration action in the web-based database by the individuals” as account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create individual user accounts. The above information shows that user accounts are created without express registration in the ISP by users of account information in account registry 30 (col. 3, lines 30-35).

Dean does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “a web-based database; maintaining and updating a web-based database; transmitting at least one access account to at least one of the multiple individual customers; enabling remote maintenance of the individual records by the individual customers by use of the unique access account in the web-based database preventing access to the existing database by individual customers”.

Weinreich teaches claimed limitations:

“a web-based database; maintaining and updating a web-based database” as database server updates database 70. The database 70 is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 50-60);

“transmitting at least one access account to at least one of the multiple individual customers” as sending a password to a user for updating user’s personal profile (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 13, lines 19-21);

"enabling remote maintenance of the individual records by the individual customers by use of the unique access account in the web-based database preventing access to the existing database by individual customers" as allow a user to update or remove his personal profile listing from pages records in database 70. To update his/her personal profile, he/she has to enter a password to logon the system for accessing his/her profile. The above information shows that the system automatically updates the user profile the database 70 of the server by using the username and password as the access account. In light of specification, a web database is a database existing on a computer accessible across the Internet (page 4, lines 17-18). Thus, the database 70, which exists on server accessible across the Internet is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 20-30; col. 9, lines 4-10, col. 9, lines 37-45). Each password stored in database 70 corresponds to a known user. It should be noted that sending a password to the e-mail address entered in step 601 insures that the password is sent only to the user, thus minimizing the likelihood of misuse or fraud (col. 7, lines 60-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a password to a user and using password to logon the system for updating user profile in database 70 to Dean's system in order to notify users to access their new accounts and further allow users directly update their accounts in a web database anytime via Internet quickly without take many hours to change their accounts and further to minimizing the likelihood of fraud or prevent unauthorized user to access a user account without permission.

Third, applicant argued that no explanation of the prior art is offered in the context of the invention as a whole and therefore the examiner has wholly failed to discharge the burden of establishing a prima facie obviousness rejection for claim 5.

In response: As to claim 5, Dean and Robertson disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "wherein the populating of the web-based database with the individual customer records further comprises automatically mapping the records". Champagne teaches automatically mapping remote database 32 to host database 12 (col. 8, lines 56-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Champagne's teaching of automatically mapping remote database 32 to host database 12 to Dean's system and Weinreich's system in order to reduce the amount of time required to map a large records and further eliminate human error during mapping records to another system.

Fourth, applicant argued that the combination of forms of communication with disclosures of Dean and Weinreich is not explained by the examiner and failed to establish a prima facie case of obvious with the cited prior art references for claims 8, 10, 20, 22, 23 and 26.

In response: Examiner addressed and explained all of claimed limitations in the above claims in the office action clearly.

In particularly:



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As to claim 8, Dean discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "wherein the unique access accounts are transmitted to the individuals by fax". Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including fax (col. 3, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including fax to Dean's system in order to reduce routing cost for sending access accounts or any other type of information to users.

As to claim 10, Dean discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "the unique access accounts are transmitted to the individual by a media selected from voice mail, physical address, or pager".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including voice mail and pager (col. 14, lines 55-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including voice mail and pager to Dean's system in order to save time and cost for mailing user access accounts to users and further provide a secure quick and convince way for mailing use access accounts to users.

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As to claim 20, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcast system distributes the unique access accounts by facsimile".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including fax (col. 3, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including fax to Dean's system and Robertson in order to reduce routing cost for sending access accounts or any other type of information.

As to claim 22, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcast system distributes the unique access accounts by a media selected from voice mail, instant messaging, mail, or by pager".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including voice mail and pager (col. 14, lines 55-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including voice mail and pager to Dean's system and Robertson's system in order to save time and cost for mailing user access accounts to users and further to fulfill these needs, one requires the ability to send and receive messages, access information and entertainment, conduct business transaction, organize and stay

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in touch with homes, and offices from almost anywhere, at any time, as easily as using voice mail.

As to claim 23, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcast system distributes the unique access numbers by a combination of fax, email, and voice mail".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including voice mail, email and fax (col. 3, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including voice mail, email and fax to Dean's system and Weinreich's system in order to allow a system or a user to have more choices in broadcasting different kind of information to other users or another system.

As to claim 26, Dean discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 24, except the claimed limitation "wherein the remote modification is enabled by use of a telephone number". Ram teaches changing subscriber's profile including changing a welcome greeting, a password, records, is performed via a phone access (col. 13, lines 22-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of changing subscriber's profile including changing a welcome greeting, a password, records, is performed via a phone

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access to Dean's system in order to save time and cost for updating user accounts and further provide a secure quick and convince way for updating user accounts.

Fifth, Applicant argued that it is not clear how the cited part relates to the rejected claim 19, Applicant also assert the Examiner fail to establish obviousness without consideration of the claimed invention as a whole.

In response:

As to claim 19, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the customer data records include marketing profiles". Lee teaches providing multiple database records of similar promotional information with different vendors (col. 4, lines 45-55; col. 5, lines 25-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Lee's teaching of providing multiple database records of similar promotional information with different vendors to Dean's system and Weinreich's system in order to obtain information necessary to the conduct of business from proliferating networks and services.

Finally, applicant argued that refusal to enter applicant's previously filed rule 132 declaration is Erroneous and All of other criteria used by the Examiner to refuse consideration of the Rule 132 Declaration are unwarranted.

In response: The Declaration Pursuant To 37 C.F.R. 1.132 is not entered because the Declaration is insufficient following some of reasons as described below:

(1). Applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the Declaration 37 C.F.R. 1.132 is necessary and was not earlier presented.

(1). In numbered paragraph 1, the declaration states were found that they are not sufficiently to support all claimed limitations in at least one of independent claims 1, 17 and 24. For example, the claimed limitations "without express registration action in the web-based database; enabling remote maintenance of the individual records by the individuals by use of the access account" are not described in this paragraph.

(2). In numbered paragraph 4, applicant failed to provide order sale Invoice over time periods (Time, Dates).

(3). In numbered paragraph 5, applicant failed to provide when and where the first systems were installed.

(4). In numbered paragraph 6, applicant failed to provide evidences such as when and where order's placed, copies of sale Invoices; Number of Unit order, Dates customers were order; and Dates sales Invoices showing Quantities ordered.

For the above reasons, Dean et al is still considered as proper prior art and the combination of Dean and Weinreich are proper and teaches all above claimed limitations.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dean et al (or hereinafter "Dean") (US 6182131) in view of Weinreich et al (or hereinafter "Weinreich") (US 6175831).

As to claim 1, Dean teaches the claimed limitations:

"a method of automatically populating, maintaining and updating a web-based database" as automatically extract account information and transmit account information to an account manager of the Internet Service Provider (ISP) for automatically creating user accounts. The above information shows that transmitted account information is stored and populated in account manager of the ISP. The account manager of the ISP is not maintained and updated. The account manager of the ISP is a storage and not a web-based database (col. 3, lines 20-35);

"transferring multiple records of individuals from an existing database to the web-based database automatically and without express registration action in the web-based database by the individual customer" as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager

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38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create individual user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is transferred from each user account 32 of account registry 30 to the account manager in Internet Service Provider automatically and without express registration action in the Internet Service Provider by users of account registry 30. The account registry 30 is represented as an existing database. User names are presented as multiple records. Users are represented as individuals (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“populating a web-based database with the multiple records of the individual customers from the existing database without express registration action in the web-based database” as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is populated in the account manager 38 of the Internet Service Provider for creating individual user accounts and without express registration action in the Internet Service Provider by users of account registry 30 (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“creating a unique access accounts for the multiple individual customers without express registration action in the web-based database by the individuals” as account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create individual user accounts. The above information shows that user accounts are created

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without express registration in the ISP by users of account information in account registry 30 (col. 3, lines 30-35).

Dean does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “a web-based database; maintaining and updating a web-based database; transmitting at least one access account to at least one of the multiple individual customers; enabling remote maintenance of the individual records by the individual customers by use of the unique access account in the web-based database preventing access to the existing database by individual customers”.

Weinreich teaches claimed limitations:

“a web-based database; maintaining and updating a web-based database” as database server updates database 70. The database 70 is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 50-60);

“transmitting at least one access account to at least one of the multiple individual customers” as sending a password to a user for updating user’s personal profile (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 13, lines 19-21);

“enabling remote maintenance of the individual records by the individual customers by use of the unique access account in the web-based database preventing access to the existing database by individual customers” as allow a user to update or remove his personal profile listing from pages records in database 70. To update his/her personal profile, he/she has to enter a password to logon the system for accessing his/her profile. The above information shows that the system automatically updates the user profile the database 70 of the server by using the username and



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password as the access account. In light of specification, a web database is a database existing on a computer accessible across the Internet (page 4, lines 17-18). Thus, the database 70, which exists on server accessible across the Internet is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 20-30; col. 9, lines 4-10, col. 9, lines 37-45). Each password stored in database 70 corresponds to a known user. It should be noted that sending a password to the e-mail address entered in step 601 insures that the password is sent only to the user, thus minimizing the likelihood of misuse or fraud (col. 7, lines 60-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a password to a user and using password to logon the system for updating user profile in database 70 to Dean's system in order to notify users to access their new accounts and further allow users directly update their accounts in a web database anytime via Internet quickly without take many hours to change their accounts and further to minimizing the likelihood of fraud or prevent unauthorized user to access a user account without permission.

As to claim 2, Dean teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the records are received by transfer across an electronic link" as the extracted account information is received by transmitting extracted account information via external network. The external network is represented as an electronic link (fig. 1, col. 3, lines 30-35).

As to claim 3, Dean and Weinreich discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, Weinreich further teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the electronic link is electronic mail" as electronic email (col. 2, lines 55-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of electronic email to Dean's system in order to provide a quick, secure and convenient way for sending access accounts to computer users.

As to claim 4, Dean teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the electronic link is selected from satellite systems, cable systems, direct modem connections, network connections, VPN connections, or Intranet connections" as network connections (col. 2, lines 7-20, fig. 1).

As to claim 6, Dean teaches the claimed limitation " wherein the populating of the web-based database with the individual customer records further comprises manually mapping the records" as manually entering into a computer each individual username or user ID for which an account was to be created. The above information indicates manually mapping each individual username or user ID as records into computer for creating individual accounts (col. 1, lines 23-26).

As to claim 7, Dean teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the unique access accounts are generated automatically" as user accounts are created automatically (col. 3, lines 33-34).

As to claim 9, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, Weinreich further teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the unique access accounts are transmitted to the individuals by email".

Weinreich teaches sending an email message containing a password to the user 1 (col. 7, lines 61-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a email message, containing a password to the user to Dean's system in order to provide a secure and quick way for providing passwords to users to access their accounts.

As to claim 11, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, Weinreich further teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the remote maintenance occurs across the Internet" as updating user profile, which is stored in database 70 via the Internet (col. 18, lines 20-25; fig. 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of updating stored user profile in database 70 via Internet to Dean's system in order to allow users directly to update their accounts in a web database anytime via a Internet system quickly and further provide

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their changed information that is shared to other users efficiently for future communication.

As to claim 12, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, Weinreich further teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the remote maintenance comprises altering the individual customer records" as changing users profiles in database 70 (col. 18, lines 20-25; col. 9, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of changing users profiles in database 70 to Dean's system in order to allow users directly change their accounts in a web database anytime via a network system quickly and further provide their changed information that is shared to other users easily and efficiently for future communication.

As to claim 17, Dean teaches the claimed limitations:

"a remotely accessible data storage system" as remotely accessible system that includes a server, client and Internet Service Provider (fig. 1, col. 2, lines 10-20);

"a web-based database automatically populated with multiple customer data records without express registration action in the web-based database" as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create user accounts. The above information shows that

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user account information is automatically populated in the account manager 38 of the Internet Service Provider for creating individual user accounts. The account manager 38 of ISP is a storage and is not a web-based database (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“wherein said multiple customer record are transferred from an existing database” as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account registry 30 is represented as an existing database (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“an account generator provided for creating unique access accounts for the multiple customer data records” as the network administration software automatically creates user accounts for user information. The network administration software is represented as an account generator (col. 3, lines 37-40).

Dean does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “a web-based database; a broadcast system provided for distributing the unique access accounts to the multiple customers without a customer request; and an update system provided to enable customer access to the customer data records by use of the unique access accounts”.

Weinreich teaches the claimed limitations:

“a broadcast system provided for distributing the multiple access accounts to the multiple customers without a customer request” as sending a password to a user for updating user’s personal profile without user’s request sending a password. Since this

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allow users to enter passwords to logon the system; thus, passwords are distributed to users to allow users to access their profiles (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 13, lines 19-21);

“a web-based database; an update system provided to enable customer access to the customer data records by use of the access accounts” as allow a user to update or remove his personal profile listing from the with pages records in database 70. To update his/her personal profile, the he/she has to enter a password to logon the system for accessing his/her profile. The above information shows that the system automatically updates the user profile the database 70 of the server by using the username and password as the access account. In light of specification, a web database is a database existing on a computer accessible across the Internet (page 4, lines 17-18). Thus, the database 70 that exists on server accessible across the Internet is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 20-30; col. 9, lines 4-10; col. 9, lines 35-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a password to a user and using password to logon the system for updating user profile in database 70 to Dean's system in order to notify users to access their new accounts and further allow users directly update their accounts in a web database anytime via a network system quickly without take many hours to change their accounts.

As to claim 21, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, Weinreich further teaches the claimed limitation “wherein the broadcast

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system distributes the unique access accounts by email". Weinreich teaches sending an email message containing a password to the user 1 (col. 7, lines 61-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a email message, containing a password to the user 1 to Dean's system in order to provide a secure and quick way for providing passwords to users for accessing their account.

5. Claims 24-25, 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dean et al (or hereinafter "Dean") (US 6182131) in view of Weinreich et al (or hereinafter "Weinreich") (US 6175831) and Ramasubramani et al (or hereinafter "Rama") (US 6233577).

As to claim 24, Dean teaches the claimed limitations:

"a method of automatically populating, maintaining and updating a web-based database" as automatically extracting account information and transmitting account information to the Internet Service Provider (ISP) for automatically creating user accounts. The above information shows that transmitted account information is stored and populated in account manager of the ISP automatically. The account manager of the ISP is not maintained and updated. The account manager of the ISP is a storage and not is a web-based database (col. 3, lines 20-35);

"transferring multiple customer records comprising contact information of multiple customers from an existing database to the web-based database automatically and without express registration action in the web-based database by the customers" as

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transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create individual user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is transferred from each user account 32 of account registry 30 to the account manager in Internet Service Provider automatically and without express registration action in the Internet Service Provider by users of account registry 30. The account registry 30 is represented as an existing database. The usernames are represented as contact information (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“populating the web-based database with the records of the multiple customers from the existing database without express registration action in the web-based database” as transmitting the extracted account information including a plurality of usernames in each user account 32 of account registry 30 from LAN 10 to account manager 38 in Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22. Account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically create user accounts. The above information shows that user account information is populated in the account manager 38 of the Internet Service Provider for creating individual user accounts automatically (col. 3, lines 30-35; col. 1, lines 38-39);

“creating unique temporary access accounts for each of the multiple customers without express registration action in the web-based database by the customers” as account manager 38 then utilizes the received account information to automatically



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create individual user accounts. The above information shows that user accounts are created without express registration in the ISP by users of account information in account registry 30 (col. 3, lines 30-35).

Dean does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "a web-based database; maintaining and updating a web-based database; broadcasting the unique temporary access accounts to the multiple customers and enabling remote modification of the customer records by the customers by use of the access account, including enabling the change of the unique temporary access account to a permanent unique identifier and password chosen by the individual customer; and automatically updating the customer records in the web-based database".

Weinreich teaches the claimed limitations:

"a web-based database; maintaining and updating a web-based database; automatically updating the customer records in the web-based database" as database server updates database 70 (col. 18, lines 50-65);

"broadcasting the temporary access accounts to the multiple customers" as sending a password to a user for updating user's personal profile without user's request sending a password. Since this allow users to enter passwords to logon the system; thus, passwords are distributed to users to allow users to access their profiles (col. 7, lines 60-65; col. 13, lines 19-21);

"enabling remote modification of the customer records by the customers by use of the access account" as allow a user to update or remove his personal profile listing from the with pages records in database 70. To update his/her personal profile, he/she has

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to enter a password to logon the system for accessing his/her profile. The above information shows that the system automatically updates the user profile the database 70 of the server by using the username and password as the access account. In light of specification, a web database is a database existing on a computer accessible across the Internet (page 4, lines 17-18). Thus, the database 70 that exists on server accessible across the Internet is represented as a web-based database (col. 18, lines 20-30; col. 9, lines 4-10; col. 9, lines 37-45).

Rama teaches a user may change his username and password (col. 14, lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a password to a user and using password to logon the system for updating user profile in database 70 and Rama teaches a user may change his username and password to Dean's system in order to notify users to access their new accounts and further allow users directly update their accounts in a web database anytime via a network system quickly without take many hours to change their accounts and prevent other users access a personal account of a user without permission.

As to claim 25, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 24, Weinreich further teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the contact information comprises at least one type of information chosen from the following group: mailing address, phone number; voice mail number; cellular phone number; pager

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number; beeper number; fax number and email address" as contact information comprises email address (col. 21, lines 55-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of contact information comprises email address to Dean's system in order to provide a quick and convenient way for computer users to communicate.

As to claim 27, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 24, Robertson further teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the modification is a correction" as editing user profile indicates modification is a correction (col. 18, lines 20-23).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of editing user profile to Dean's system in order to provide updated user information to other users for future communication correctly.

As to claim 28, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 24, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcasting is performed by at least one means chosen from the following group; facsimile; email; telephone; mobile telephone; pager; and standard email". Weinreich teaches sending a email message containing a password to the user 1 indicates that the broadcasting is performed by email (col. 7, lines 61-55).

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It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Weinreich's teaching of sending a email message, containing a password to the user 1 to Dean's system in order to provide a secure and quick way for providing passwords to users to access their account.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dean in view of Weinreich (US 6175831) and further in view of Champagne (US 6925477).

As to claim 5, Dean and Robertson disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim1, except the claimed limitation "wherein the populating of the web-based database with the individual customer records further comprises automatically mapping the records". Champagne teaches automatically mapping remote database 32 to host database 12 (col. 8, lines 56-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Champagne's teaching of automatically mapping remote database 32 to host database 12 to Dean's system and Weinreich's system in order to reduce the amount of time required to map a large records and further eliminate human error during mapping records to another system.

7. Claims 8, 10, 20, 22, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dean in view of Weinreich and further in view of Ram et al (or hereinafter "Ram") (US 6625258).

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As to claim 8, Dean discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "wherein the unique access accounts are transmitted to the individuals by fax". Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including fax (col. 3, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including fax to Dean's system in order to reduce routing cost for sending access accounts or any other type of information to users.

As to claim 10, Dean discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "the unique access accounts are transmitted to the individual by a media selected from voice mail, physical address, or pager".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including voice mail and pager (col. 14, lines 55-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including voice mail and pager to Dean's system in order to save time and cost for mailing user access accounts to users and further provide a secure quick and convince way for mailing use access accounts to users.

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As to claim 20, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcast system distributes the unique access accounts by facsimile".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including fax (col. 3, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including fax to Dean's system and Robertson in order to reduce routing cost for sending access accounts or any other type of information.

As to claim 22, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcast system distributes the unique access accounts by a media selected from voice mail, instant messaging, mail, or by pager".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including voice mail and pager (col. 14, lines 55-63).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including voice mail and pager to Dean's system and Robertson's system in order to save time and cost for mailing user access accounts to users and further to fulfill these needs, one requires the ability to send and receive messages, access information and entertainment, conduct business transaction, organize and stay

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in touch with homes, and offices from almost anywhere, at any time, as easily as using voice mail.

As to claim 23, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the broadcast system distributes the unique access numbers by a combination of fax, email, and voice mail".

Ram teaches a system provides different type of communication including voice mail, email and fax (col. 3, lines 45-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of a system providing different types of communication including voice mail, email and fax to Dean's system and Weinreich's system in order to allow a system or a user to have more choices in broadcasting different kind of information to other users or another system.

8. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dean et al (or hereinafter "Dean") (US 6182131) in view of Weinreich et al (or hereinafter "Weinreich") (US 6175831) and Ramasubramani et al (or hereinafter "Rama") (US 6233577) and further in view of Ram et al (or hereinafter "Ram") (US 6625258).

As to claim 26, Dean discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 24, except the claimed limitation "wherein the remote modification is enabled by use of a telephone number". Ram teaches changing subscriber's profile including changing a

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welcome greeting, a password, records, is performed via a phone access (col. 13, lines 22-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Ram's teaching of changing subscriber's profile including changing a welcome greeting, a password, records, is performed via a phone access to Dean's system in order to save time and cost for updating user accounts and further provide a secure quick and convince way for updating user accounts.

9. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dean in view of Weinreich and further in view of Lee (US 6108691).

As to claim 19, Dean and Weinreich disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein the customer data records include marketing profiles". Lee teaches providing multiple database records of similar promotional information with different vendors (col. 4, lines 45-55; col. 5, lines 25-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Lee's teaching of providing multiple database records of similar promotional information with different vendors to Dean's system and Weinreich's system in order to obtain information necessary to the conduct of business from proliferating networks and services.



***Conclusion***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Rose et al (US 7069228).

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

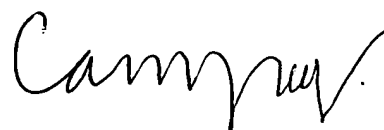
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

**Contact Information**

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 272-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2162  
8/22/2006